of the working classes. Their cousin, Ferdinand de Rothschild, made Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire, one of the first "model villages" in England. And one of the most remarkable achievements of practical philanthropy, before the time when the Government had begun to interest itself in the Housing Question on the enormous scale of to-day, was the first Lord Rothschild's organisation of the Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings, which replaced some of the most notorious East End slums with model tenements, new additions being built year after year without any fresh call on capital. It is not without significance that, at the time when Jews played a really considerable part in the municipal life of Frankfort-On-Main, that city's housing policy was a model for the whole of Europe.

No account has hitherto been taken in these pages of benefactions for specifically Jewish purposes. Yet there are certain instances of this, the significance of which is more than denominational. In his day there was no greater or more objective philanthropist than Baron de Hirsch, who, in addition to his multifarious other activities, endeavoured to solve the problem of Russian Jewry single-handed, by diverting it to the agricultural colonies which he founded in the New World. He maintained a regiment of supervisors and almoners, in the hope of achieving a scientific approach to the questions that engaged his attention. The total of his charities, at the time of his death, was estimated at more

than twice the fortune which he left. In the event, he was unable to do more than touch the fringes of the problem which he had endeavoured to solve; but his work is a land-mark in the history of scientific beneficence.

The founders of two of the greatest English philanthropic agencies happen to have been of Jewish blood, though in neither case were they Jews by religion.